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The late Anglo-Saxon version of Apollonius of Tyre has been drawn upon, perhaps more than it deserves, but the ease with which it may be translated doubtless recommended it to the editor. The poetry is represented by brief selections from Beowulf and Judith and some six hundred lines from the Andreas. The choice of selections is nearly always a matter of individual taste, and the editor can easily silence the critic with the Latin dictum *de gustibus*, but we must, nevertheless, protest that the pieces here given are not typical, for they represent only the religious poetry, and of that the least spontaneous. Even the selections from Beowulf (ll. 89-100) is a clerical interpolation, and one of the least characteristic passages in the poem.

The notes on the text are properly at the bottom of the page and are helpful and suggestive throughout. Indeed, he would be a dull student who could not by their aid make fair progress in the study, even without a teacher. The device employed for indicating parallel expressions (kennings) in the poetry (v. p. 202) is ingenious, but its utility is doubtful.

The work contains four appendixes. The first contains a brief bibliography; the second, correspondences of Old English and Modern German vowels; the third, a portion of the Greek text to illustrate the Andreas, and the fourth, specimens of the dialects. The last is highly interesting and valuable, for the variations from West Saxon are carefully indicated and the selections are well made.

The passage from the Lindisfarne gloss should have been printed with the Latin version interlinear, as Skeat has done in his edition of the Gospels.

The vocabulary covers the selections in the reader and Appendix iv, but would be improved by page and line references to the text.

The work is on the whole well done, and for a short course in Anglo-Saxon might be employed with advantage.

Constance Pessels

Austin, Texas

Elementary Algebra. (Complete Edition.) By C. SMITH; revised and adapted to American Schools by IRVING STRINGHAM, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics in California University. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. pp. 584.

The first twenty-six chapters of the complete edition of

Smith's Elementary Algebra are identical with the corresponding chapters in the briefer edition, noticed in the April number of the SCHOOL REVIEW. In addition to these chapters, the complete edition contains a treatment of Inequalities, Limits, Exponentiation, Logarithms, Indeterminate Coefficients, Series, Permutations and Combinations, the Binomial Theorem for any Index, Continued Fractions, Determinants, Scales of Notation, etc. This edition is prepared especially for those schools that fit students for entrance to the more advanced colleges and universities of the United States.

Colgate University

S. L. Howe

Major James Rennell and the Rise of Modern English Geography. By CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM. (The Century Science Series.) 232 pages. \$1.25. New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

It is gratifying, even at so late a date, to find the value of the work of Major Rennell discussed in its true relation to the progress of geographical science, and especially that this should be done by the president of the Royal Geographical Society, which was made possible by reason of Rennell's life labors. Moreover the author of the book is in full sympathy both with the man and his life work.

As is suggested by the title, this little book makes Major Rennell the central theme; but it is more than a mere biography, and is really a masterful, though brief, statement of the development of the science of geography; and it points out very forcibly the dependence of this development upon the life labors of Rennell, who is very properly called "the first great English geographer."

The story of Rennell's life is simply and clearly told, and everywhere one sees the vein of common sympathy which gives to the biography a peculiar charm. We are told of his boyhood and early struggle in England, on the high seas and in the far east; and we are shown how the germs of the future great geographer were constantly revealing themselves even in childhood. His life in India, his energetic work there, and his reward in the way of rapid promotion, are all described; and we are furnished a glimpse of the way in which he prepared the first approximately accurate map of India. The geographer then retires from active field work to devote the remainder of his long life mainly to literary work; and we are given a glimpse of his mode of working amid a circle of distinguished scien-